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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 30 June '53					
FROM: WF/III				NO. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 PB-6805	
				DATE 24 June 53	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FW'D		
1. Seehafer		24 JUN 1953	24 JUN 1953	RL	
2.					
3. [044] 03		25 JUN 1953		USV	
4.					
5. Doerflinger					
6.					
7. Callary		26 JUN 1953	26 JUN 1953	LG	
8.					
9. [Caldwell] 03		26 JUN 1953	JUN 26 1953	FF	
10. RI/SC/Matter				UAM	
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13. WF/III	2218 The Eye	30 JUN 1953	30 JUN 1953	RJ	
14.					
15. RI					

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ABSTRACT INDEX  
DATE 2 JUL 1953

FORM NO. 81-10  
FEB 1950

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Security Information

TO: Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Farrell

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Rolando Arcadio MASFERRER Y ROJAS  
File No. A 7197768-WEP

1. Reference is made to your request for a name check, dated 24 April 1950, your file number A 7197768-WEP, in which you asked for any derogatory information contained in the files of this Agency concerning Rolando Arcadio MASFERRER Y ROJAS.
2. The following is a summary of the many reports available concerning one Rolando MASFERRER, who is probably identical with the subject of your request.
3. A usually reliable source reported on 15 July 1949 that Rolando MASFERRER, Cuban Congressman and magazine editor, was expelled from the local Communist Party in 1945. He was an outstanding figure in the 1947 attempt to overthrow the Dominican Government, but took no part in a similar attempt in 1949, mainly because of personal differences which arose from the 1947 venture. He retained great interest, however, in the overthrow of the Dominican and Nicaraguan Governments.
4. Another usually reliable source reported on 7 August 1950 that Congressman Rolando MASFERRER, a former member of the Communist Party, was known to have expressed great admiration for the PERON government's social legislation, as it resulted in the improvement of the living conditions of the working classes.
5. A fairly reliable source reported on 10 May 1951 that Rolando MASFERRER obtained money from the PERON government. MASFERRER made a trip to Argentina several years ago, and since that time has supported the PERON government in his publication, Tiempo en Cuba. It was believed that MASFERRER was working for PERON, with the view to extending PERON's sphere of influence to Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, and eventually to the Central American countries.

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6. In October 1951 a usually reliable source reported that Rolando MASFERRER fought in the Spanish Civil War under the command of Valentin GONZALEZ (El Carmesino). MASFERRER defended GONZALEZ in the controversy concerning the latter in the Cuban press during GONZALEZ' visit to Cuba in 1951.

7. Another fairly reliable source reported on 7 October 1952 that, according to information obtained by the National Executive Board of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party), Rolando MASFERRER, together with some leaders of the armed forces who wished to impose a military dictatorship in Cuba, had a force of about two or three hundred armed men who, at a given signal, would attack the police stations, seize the radio station, and stage a street riot against the government. While carrying out this operation the revolutionists would kill several policemen and commit acts of terrorism which would compel the government to condemn such acts, and to decree violent reprisals against the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (PRC, Autentico), the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (PPC, Ortodoxo), and particularly against the Communists.

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